19: Kharuzin -- 41 [2] E-4 (no date) 1898 Yakut
116, 582, 597, 608, 614

The exclusiveness of the clan structure finds expression among the Yakuts of the Yakutsk district in the fact that entrance into the clan for an outsider is almost impossible. Cases of adoption of strangers into the family are in fact encountered among the Yakuts, but only girls are accepted from a strange clan. The adoption of children of the male sex is practiced between close relations or in the most extreme case within the confines of the clan. The adopted child takes the name of the adoptive father, is considered a close relation of the members of the family of the latter, in consequence of which marriage between them and the adopted child is forbidden.

Artificial kinship, in addition to cases of adoption, is also established through foster kinship [BK: in Russian, molochnim rodstvom, literally, "by milk kinship," presumably referring to cases in which adoption is based on suckling of child by woman of the adoptive family]; it is considered as significant as blood kinship. As concerns the swearing of brothership, the almost universal mode of establishing artifical kinship, M. Pripuzov confirms the conclusion, to which M. Sieroszewski apparently also arrives, that at the present time it has fallen into desuetude among the Yakuts. Its existence at a former time, however, is to a certain degree proved by the traditions of the Yakuts.